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their office, and having concluded my business, I said to Mr. Ramsey, "This man (Barnes) has a strange affair to communicate, and I wish you to give him the best advice you can for the direction of his conduct," and then left them.

I never had seen or heard of Barnes before the interview just mentioned, and believe that I saw him only once afterward, when he came to the office accompanied by a woman, to whom I never spoke, but may have asked him if that was his wife; beside which, I think we did not interchange ten words, and I have not seen either of them since.

This, Sir, is the whole of my interference in this affair; and considering the circumstances, no impartial person can well suppose I could have done less.

After leaving Mr. Ramsey, I mentioned what Barnes had related to a gentleman, who reminding me of the situation in which I stood with Mr. May, Mr. Verner's brother-in-law, said an attempt at misrepresentation might be made, were I to be active in endeavouring to procure justice for the injury this poor man had sustained; on which I determined to have nothing more to do with the matter. It possibly was owing to this too cautious determination, that the event of the trial turned out so contrary to the expectations of poor Barnes. It possibly was owing to this that at the house of Major Fox, to whom she applied for justice as a Magistrate, she was exposed to the long and

torturing examination of Mr. May, in the presence of Mr. Verner, which, according to her own expression, as reported in your paper, "hobbled her." On the object of which examination, and the condescension of the brother-in-law of the accused becoming the clerk of the Magistrate, I shall make no comment. In short, it may have been owing to this determination that Lord Annesley found himself *compelled* to take the sense of the court, whether the woman should be indicted for perjury; that wrought a conviction in his mind, that there was a combination, *he knew not where*, that still confirmed him in the opinion, that she ought to be indicted for perjury. All I shall say farther on this subject is, to express a hope, that Lord Annesley will not allow his vigour to evaporate in opinion, but that he will bring forward his vaunted indictment; for I am as fully convinced as his Lordship can be, that there is a combination, *a wilful corrupt combination*, which this indictment might be the means of disclosing, together with some other *trifling* circumstances not brought forward at the trial.

And, reverting once more to myself, I trust, Sir, that the assertions made by Mr. Stewart in his statement, will never hereafter be taken by the public for more than *they are worth*, as you must perceive they stand in need of a commentary. I remain, Sir, &c.

ROBERT TENNENT.

Guel, Carrickfergus, 14th Oct. 1813.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The following instances are so singular in the present times, that we are anxious to place them on record in our pages, as well to stimulate others to follow so good examples, as to show distant times that even at the present period there are some honourable exceptions to the overwhelming Orange fury which is so prevalent.

BUNCRANA CORPS.

"At an inspection of this Corps, on the 22d ult., it was proposed by Captain Todd, with a view to the prevention of party quarrels, which have been productive of such evil consequences in other parts of

the country, that the members of the corp should again take the oath of allegiance, with the addition, that they were not, nor never did intend to become Orangemen or Ribbonmen, nor to connect themselves with any other association, not authorized by the Government of the Country. At the same time, Captain Todd observed, that should any of the men have already attached themselves to either party, they should be entitled to the confidence of the corps, on candidly acknowledging their error, and expressing a determination to discontinue such practices; non-attendance on the day appointed should be considered as a rejection of the measure. The entire corps,

however, appeared on the occasion, and voluntarily subscribed to the oath, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Strabane, the Rev. Mr. Cochrane, of Bun-crana, and Captain Todd. This proceeding had the sanction of Mr. O'Flaherty, the Parish Priest, and has given very general satisfaction in the neighbourhood; and we should be glad to see, that in every part of the country his Majesty's arms are retained by such truly loyal men only, who, without regard to sect or party, are determined to preserve our happy laws and Constitution against all innovation or change, unless such as shall proceed from the wisdom of the Legislature."

GARVAGH, OCTOBER 4.

"The public is but too well acquainted with those proceedings which, under the description of RELIGIOUS ANIMOSITIES, have infested this neighbourhood. It is equally notorious, that the seeds of these enmities have been suffered to spread their roots as deeply through this, as through any other portion of Ireland, and that, in their progress, the intervals between general and preconcerted arrays, have lately been devoted to the more disgraceful system of private way-laying and cowardly revenge. Lives had been lost, and individuals assaulted, and still the hostilities were increasing. Such was the unhappy condition in which the Rector of this parish (the Rev. Mr. Sampson) found his parishioners after a short and necessary absence. Immediately on his return, Mr. Sampson consulted with the several ministers of the gospel, having congregations within his parish, and finding each of these anxious to second his endeavours, he called together a general meeting of the parishioners.

"Our limits do not at present admit of detailing the manner in which these mischiefs were reprobated and exposed: it is enough to state, that Mr. Sampson followed up the impression, by calling forward six members of the established church, who, with himself, offered their voluntary service to maintain the peace of the country, requiring, at the same time, that they might be permitted to bind themselves together by some solemn obligation; to this effect, the oath of *assistant peace-officer* was administered on the spot, by A. Purviance, Esq., the Magistrate of the district, who attended purposely at the meeting. The example was instantly and in all respects followed by the Rev. Mr. Duffy, attended by six of the Roman Ca-

tholic persuasion. The Seceding congregation also, invited by the Rev. Mr. Maines, named from their body six well-approved men, who, with their minister, entered into the same pledge, according to their own solemnity. In the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Mr. Brown, a respectable elder, in his name, with six chosen men of the Presbyterian congregation, joined in the same offer of service, accompanied by the same obligation. In this happy manner, many who had looked on each other with private distrust, became publicly pledged to mutual good offices, and good will. The authority of the Magistrate was enforced by the voluntary support of 28 *assistant peace-officers*; and we have now every reason to believe, that either the violaters of the peace will be utterly discountenanced, or else, that they will be brought to justice by the most prompt and impartial exertions. It is not to enhance the reputations of any individuals, however deserving of public esteem, but it is with a more useful and extended aim, that publicity is given to an example, which, if duly followed, may be attended by the happiest effects, not only to the district in question, but even to the community at large."

At a meeting of the Roman Catholics of the County of Down, held pursuant to public notice, in the Sessions-House of Newry, on the 18th day of October, 1813,

WILLIAM TODD JONES, Esq. in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That considering the Justice of our Cause has become more clear and obvious, by the repeated discussion of our claims; and reflecting that it has been the decided conviction of the greatest Statesmen the United Kingdom has ever produced, that Catholic Emancipation would be a wise and healing measure, calculated to consolidate the strength, and improve the resources of the British Empire: we are induced to renew our respectful application to Parliament, for the unqualified repeal of those penal and restrictive statutes, which, while they insult and degrade our body, can be of no possible utility to those persons whose sinister and mistaken policy would seem to derive an unnatural pleasure from the continuance of our degradation.

Resolved, Therefore, that the petition